

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 9. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. ONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1814.

[Vol. 23.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
SMITH AND BICKLEY.
PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.
THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

GEORGE GEIB'S Music Store and Seminary.

Removed from next door to Postlethwait's, to the corner of Short-street and Poplar-Road.

WHERE he has for sale, at the Philadelphia prices, elegant and plain Patent PIANO FORTES, warranted equal in tone and workmanship to any imported from Europe, or manufactured in America.

**BASSOONS, FLUTES,
VIOLINS, FLAGELETS, &c.**
CLARINETS.

Piano Forte Music, composed by Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Pleyel, Cramer, Dussek, Steibelt, &c. consisting of Concertos, Sonatas, Airs with variations, Waltzes, Marches, Cotillions, the most fashionable Songs, easy Lessons and instruction Books for all instruments of music.
Piano Forte Wire, Fiddle Strings, and every other article in the music line.

In addition to his former stock, he has just received a number of very superior Violins & Bows,

**A GREAT BASS BAND DRUM,
TRIANGLES,
BUGLES,
TRUMPETS,
TAMBOURINES,
FLAGELETS,
STRINGS, &c. &c.**

And all other kinds of military instruments. A very great assortment of Flutes, and the best Songs of Moore, Stevenson and other celebrated authors' compositions, Duets, Marches, Waltzes, &c. &c.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging.
Lexington, January 17, 1814. 3-3m.

FRESH GOODS.

THOSE who may please to call at the GRAIN & FLOUR STORE, Mulberry street, leading out to Paris, second door above the Jail, will find a well chosen and pretty general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suited to the present Season,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths	Country Cott. Cloths
Cassimers	Coarse Muslins
Coatings	Calicoes
Flannels	Shirtings
Blankets	Dimities
Swansdown	White and Colored
Toilets	Cambrie Muslins
Manchester Cords	Lenoxes &c.
Velvets	Black Crapes
Marseilles	Black and Plaid Silk
Rombezettes	White & Black Lace
Black & Grey Worst-	Ribbands
ed Hose	Artificial Flowers
Black & white Silk do	Black, Check & Fan-
Cotton do	cy Silk Hkfs.
Duckskin and Beaver	Madras do
Gloves	Check, Cambric do.
Ladies' Long & Short	Plain, white & fan-
Kid do	cy do.
Ladies' Black and	Clintz Shawls
White Silk do	Common Cotton do
Silk Shawls	Coffee
Linen & Cott. Checks	Chocolate
&c. &c.	Loaf, Lump and Or-
Grocery Ware	leans' Sugars
Glass do	Pepper
Hard do	Alspice
Tin do	Ginger
Men's & Boys' Fur &	Cinnamon
Wool Hats	Cloves
Women's, Men's and	Mace
Children's Moroc-	Nutmegs
co Shoes	Raisins
Men's coarse Shoes	Powder
Fine do	Shot
Children's Coarse do	Lead
Port, Madeira and	Gun Flints
Sherry Wines,	Shad
Brandy	Mackerel
Rum	Herring
Peach Brandy	Salt
Gin	Logwood
Cherry Bounce	Crowdy Steel
Blackberry Cordial	Castings
Cherry do	Rice
Arise do	Ropes assorted
Mint do	Brushes
Whiskey	Lamp Black in lb. p
Olderoyal	pers
Vinegar	Tobacco
Orleans' Molasses	School Books
Gunpowder & Young	Writing Paper
Hyson Tea	Slates &c. &c.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel or small BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
Which will be sold at a very small advance for cash, or that which will suit just as well, viz: Wheat, old Corn, Oats, Flour, Cornmeal, Whiskey, Salt, Linsey, Linen, Flax, Feathers, Butter, Tallow, Hog's Fat, &c.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 48

I WANT TO PURCHASE 200 CORDS OF SOUND WOOD.

DELIVERED in my brick yard next spring, summer and fall, for which the best price will be given—Also, I will hire a few good work hands, for which good wages will be paid.
JOHN BOBB.
February 14, 1814. 7-3t

TAKEN UP by William Fiddler, living in Fayette county, one Dark Bay Filley, one year old—appraised before me this 15th day of Dec. 1813, to \$5.
SAMUEL BLAIR, J. R.

William Essex, jr. & Co.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED.

"The Barbarities of the Enemy, or Documents accompanying the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to enquire into the spirit and manner in which the war has been waged by the Enemy."
February 14th, 1814. 7t

The Lower Ferry.

B. F. GORE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Lower Ferry below the mouth of Hickman, in Jessamine county, and is putting the road on the cliffs in a complete state of repair; the boat is in complete order and attended by experienced and accommodating ferry-men; he is also putting the buildings in complete order for the reception of those that may please to call on him. He will endeavor to lay in a large stock of provender, and be ready at all times to accommodate the public.—The stone house shall be put in good order immediately for the reception of any article that may be sent for storage.
7-3t* February 14, 1814.

TAKEN UP by Rouling Chambers, Woodford county, on the Leestown Road, one Bay Horse, 5 years old, 4 feet 11 inches high, no brand—appraised to \$25 before me, on the 6th day of December, 1813.
7-3* THOMAS STEVENSON, J. R.

TAKEN UP by Anne Griffith, near Griffith's Meeting House, Scott county, a Sorrel Mare, six years old, a blaze and snip, three white feet, 14 hands high, no brands perceivable, had on a large bell, marked Stephen Lyon; appraised to \$20—She had with her a bay yearling filley, which died a few days after they were posted—before Samuel Finley, esq.
7-3* CARY L. CLARKE.

Jessamine county.
TAKEN up by John Ellambaugh, living on the river, about 2 miles below Grogan's ferry, a BAY MARE, with a star and snip, off hind foot white, and a small white spot on the near hind foot, some saddle spots, and a navel gaul—branded but not intelligible—about fourteen hands high, and about 6 years old—appraised to \$17. August 7, 1813.
7-3* JOHN METCALF.

Removal.

MRS BROWN has removed her residence to the house on Main-street formerly occupied by Mrs. Elliott, and above Mr. Postlethwait's tavern, where she hopes for a continuance of public patronage.
Orders from the country thankfully received and punctually attended to.
February 14, 1814.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, SEPT.—Sep. Term 1813
CHARLES MORGAN, Compt.
against
Geo. STEVENSON & others, Defts } In Chancery

On motion of the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing that the defendants Bryant McDonald's heirs and David Dryden are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered, that unless the said defendants Bryant McDonald's heirs and David Dryden shall appear here on or before the first day of our next March term and answer the complainant's bill herein, that the same will be taken as confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.
A copy. Test.
4 SAM'L M. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

George G. Ross.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL attend the courts of Fayette, and the adjacent circuits. He may be met with by those who should be disposed to employ him, at his residence, in Lexington.
February 7, 1814.

WANTED immediately, five or six NE-GRO MEN. Apply to McCalla, Gains & Co. corner of Short and Market streets, or to me on High street, 3 doors above Dr. F. Ridgely's residence. The subscriber also wishes to hire one or two Journeymen BRICK-MAKERS.
B. HINES.
February 12, 1814. 7-3t

Musical Instrument Maker

THREE DOORS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
C. VELTENAIR informs the public that he makes Grand and Square Pianos, Chamber and Barrel Organs, &c. on the newest and most approved construction; and flatters himself that in regard to elegance of workmanship & fineness of tone, they will not be inferior to any ever imported, or made in the Atlantic states.
He also repairs & tunes Pianos, &c. and will, if requested, introduce Patent Machinery in Pianos of the old construction.
I VELTENAIR offers his services to instruct gentlemen in Instrumental Music, on the most reasonable terms.

An association of Musicians, who are well acquainted with music for dancing, will attend assemblies, balls and private parties, in Lexington and its vicinity, and also the neighboring towns—apply to John Veltenair at C. Veltenair's.

7-3t* Feb. 14, 1814.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of HEMP, by ROBERT H. MACNAIR.
Feb. 14, 1814. 7-4t

Bank Stock Wanted.

A fair price will be given for shares in the Kentucky Bank on application to
JOHN T. MASON, Jr.
January 29, 1814. 3t

JUST PUBLISHED
And for sale by Wm. Essex, jun. & Co. and at this Office,
Ingersoll's Letter
ON
FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

Mechanics Wanted.

WE wish to employ to work in our Factory in Springfield, Ohio, a MANAGER in the Cotton Factory, in all its branches, of Carding, Roving and Spinning. Also, we wish to employ a man to manage the Carding and Spinning of Wool—and we want a good BLACK-SMITH: one that has been accustomed to work on Machinery would be preferred. Also we wish to employ four or five LABOURING MEN—none need apply but men that can come well recommended as complete workmen, and of steady habits—men of the above description will meet with liberal encouragement by applying to John Fisher in Lexington.
MADDOX FISHER & Co.
February 10, 1814. 7-4t

WANTED,
A JOURNEYMAN COOPER.
JOHN COLEMAN,
Lexington Brewery.
February 14, 1814. 7-3t

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of George Anderson, merchant, late of Lexington, are requested to present them properly authenticated to the subscribers; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given by
RHODA ANDERSON, adm'x.
THOMAS WALLACE, adm'r.
Lexington, Feb. 21, 1814. 8-4t

THOSE indebted to William Bobb, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against the same, are requested to come forward with their accounts, in order that they may be arranged according as the law directs.
JOHN BOBB, } Executors
D. BRADFORD. }
Lexington, Feb. 21, 1814. 8-3t

Fayette county, to wit:
TAKEN up by Colonel James M'Dowell 3 miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road, one SORREL HORSE, six years old, fourteen hands one inch high, blaze face, both hind feet white, switch tale; appraised to twenty dollars, before me this 8th day of Nov. 1814.
8-3 OLIVER KEEN, J. P.

Will be Sold,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, at the dwelling house of the late Price Curd, dec'd. on Thursday, the 3d of March next, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, a number of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, & SHEEP, with a variety of other articles, among which are a CART & OXEN, a SET OF SURVEYOR'S INSTRUMENTS, &c. Also will be hired for the remainder of the year, several NEGROES, of various descriptions. All persons indebted to the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the same, are requested to bring them forward for payment.
R. HIGGINS, } Adm'rs.
JOHN ALLEN. }
Fayette, Feb. 19, 1814. 8-2t

TAKEN UP by George Stone, living 6 miles from Lexington, on Steel's run, 2 Mares, one an Iron Grey, about 6 years old, twelve hands and a half high—appraised to \$20. The other a Sorrel, about six years old, 13 hands high, long tail, with a star and snip—appraised before me to \$13, this 23d day of Oct. 1813.
8-3 EDWARD PAYNE.

TAKEN up by John Jackson, living in the town of Versailles, one Sorrel Mare, with a blaze face, three or four years old, about fourteen hands high—appraised to \$25. Also, one Dark Bay Colt, which was a stud when he came, both hind feet white, and since has been castrated, supposed to be two years old; appraised to \$30, before me this 4th day of September, 1813.
8-3 H. WATKINS, J. P. W. C.

Woodford County.
TAKEN up by Thomas M. Redd, near Caldwell's mill, one Sorrel Mare, 5 or 6 years old, 4 feet 10 inches high, blaze face, white hairs on her main and tail, some white on the inside of her near hind foot, hip-shot in the right hip—appraised to \$15 before me on the 1st day of Nov. 1813.
8-3 THO. STEVENSON, J. P.

Army Blanks For Sale at this Office.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE
The following law has passed both houses of the Legislature by very large majorities.
AN ACT
To amend the several laws establishing a Permanent Revenue.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in lieu of the forms of the commissioners' books now in use by the clerks of the county courts, and commissioners of tax, the form hereto annexed shall be, and the same is hereby adopted throughout this Commonwealth.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That each person hereafter giving in to a commissioner his list of taxable property, shall add thereto the value of his, or her slaves, horses, mares, geldings, mules, jennies, and wheel carriages for the conveyance of persons.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That each person owning, holding or possessing a wholesale or retail store or stores, and listing the same for taxation, shall add thereto, the whole amount of the value of all the merchandise procured, or purchased by him or her, for the year next preceding, at the prime cost thereof, excepting thereout goods, wares and merchandise, manufactured in the U. States.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That each person listing lands or town lots for taxation as heretofore directed, shall also add to said list, the value of said land or town lots, considered in their improved state, and including all the improvements thereon, attached to the freehold—except machinery moved by steam, factories of hemp, cotton, flax, wool, iron, paper and fermented or distilled liquors, each valuation directed by this act, shall be fixed on the tenth day of March next preceding the time of giving in said list; and the year for which the value of the merchandise procured or purchased by persons holding wholesale or retail stores is listed, shall end on the tenth of March of that year, in which the wholesale or retail stores are enlisted for taxation.—In re-

dering the value of lands and town lots, the real value shall be given without regard to any conflicting claim title.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the commissioners of tax shall insert in the proper columns of his book, formed after the pattern hereto annexed, the different articles of taxation; and in the last column shall insert the total value of all taxable property contained in the list.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That tavern licences, billiard tables and stud horses, shall be taxed as heretofore, except that each billiard table shall hereafter pay the sum of two hundred dollars, in lieu of the tax now imposed by law on that article; and there shall be a tax levied and collected on each jackass equal to the price of covering one mare or jenny for one season.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That on all the property taxed by virtue of this act, including the lands of non residents, there shall be levied and collected as the revenue of this state, in the manner directed by law, the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, for each and every year hereafter, until otherwise directed by law.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the auditor of public accounts, so soon as the books of the commissioners are transmitted to him by the clerks of the county courts, in fixing the value of each tract of the lands of non residents listed in his office for taxation, shall take for his guide from the commissioners' books so returned, the average value, as nearly as can be ascertained, on lands of the same rate, in the same county or counties, or the same water course where the respective tracts of lands of non residents are situated, and place the said value on said lands, and add the same to the aggregate value of property returned in the commissioners' books.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the auditor shall next ascertain from the commissioner's books, the whole amount of revenue charged on stud horses, jackasses, billiard tables and tavern licences, and deduct the same from the amount of revenue, directed to be raised by this act; and shall then ascertain as near as can be done, the per centum necessary in raising the balance to be charged and collected on the value of the lands of non residents, and the whole value of articles returned in the commissioner's books. And he shall, on or before the first day of February in every year, transmit by some safe hand, or by mail, to the sheriffs of the different counties, the rate per centum to be collected on the value of all the taxable property in the state—and the sheriffs in making their collections, shall be governed thereby accordingly. And each sheriff shall set up, and advertise the rate per centum, on the court house door of his county, for two successive county or circuit courts, next after he shall receive it; and if he fail to do so, or set up a wrong per centum, he shall pay a fine to the Commonwealth of fifty dollars, recoverable before any justice of the peace, or by motion in the county court, to be appropriated towards lessening the county levy. And the auditor shall at the time of transmitting said per centum to the different sheriffs, hand the same to the public printer, to be by him inserted in his paper for four weeks successively. The postage of transmitting the per centum to the different sheriffs, shall be paid from the public treasury, by virtue of the auditor's warrants for that purpose; but before the auditor shall draw such warrant, the governor shall examine the account, and certify it to be correct.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That if any non resident shall think himself aggrieved by the valuation of his land directed to be made by the auditor under this act, he may, by himself or agent, make a list of his lands agreeably to the form prescribed by this act for residents' lands, and fix the value of his and in the mode directed by this act; who shall enter such valuation of such lands on his books, and shall be governed by the same, until a new assessment is made, as directed by this act.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the assessment or valuation of non residents' lands, directed to be made by the auditor, shall continue the same for the space of three years; and at the end of said term, and of every three years thereafter, the auditor shall make a new valuation thereof, in the manner directed by this act.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That in the charge of taxes, and collection thereof from non residents, the auditor and register shall be governed by the same per centum transmitted to the different sheriffs, and shall sell the lands for default in payment, as now directed by law.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That on all shares of bank stock in the bank of Kentucky, held by individuals, and all shares held in the Kentucky Insurance Company, or any bank hereafter established, there shall be levied and collected yearly, a revenue at the rate of twenty five cents on each share of one hundred dollars. And the president and directors, or cashier, on making their last dividend of each preceding year, shall retain the said amount of taxes, and pay the same into the treasury of this Commonwealth; and on producing the treasurer's receipt, obtain the auditor's quietus on or before the tenth day of January in every year; or on failure thereof, the president and directors of said institutions, or any number of them in their individual capacity, shall pay a fine to the Commonwealth of fifteen hundred dollars, to be recovered on motion in the general court; by a notice from the auditor of public accounts given to the president of said bank, or Insurance Company, or other bank, so making default, as in case of sheriffs and other public debtors.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That fines and triple tax, shall be imposed as heretofore for the same failures; and any person failing to add the value to his or her list, or giving in an improper value, shall be subject to a fine and triple tax, in the same manner as he or she would be, in case he or she had totally failed to give in their list of taxable property according to the existing laws on that subject.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That no pedlar or itinerant retailer of good, wares and merchandise, shall be permitted to sell or retail his articles of traffic, unless he shall previously apply to some clerk of a county court, and pay to him the sum of twenty dollars; and thereupon the clerk shall issue to him a licence, to retail his goods, wares, and merchandise, for the space of one year in this state. The clerk shall produce the amount of the money so paid for pedlars' licences to the county court, together with his amount of taxes on county goods and conveyances; and having sworn to

the same, pay it into the treasury, deducting the per centum to which he is entitled on the other revenue in his hands. If any pedlar shall offend against this act, or retail goods without such licence existing, any justice of the peace by warrant directed to the sheriff or constable, shall cause said person to be apprehended and brought before him; and upon enquiry into the matter, if the justice shall be of opinion, that said pedlar is guilty of retailing against the provisions of this act, he shall commit him to the jail of his county, till double such sum be paid, and license be obtained. Any pedlar failing or refusing to present his licence when requested by a justice of the peace, shall, upon conviction thereof, by competent testimony before any other justice, be fined ten dollars and costs, be applied towards lessening the county levy.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That hereafter the several clerks of the county and circuit courts, within this Commonwealth, shall make oath to the amount of monies received by them, for, and on account of the Commonwealth, either before the county or circuit courts of their county, which shall be received by the auditor of public accounts, as heretofore.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That the sheriff or collector of each county, shall be entitled to the commission of six per centum only, for collecting the revenue directed by this act, in lieu of the commission now allowed by law.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, That out of the fund arising from the revenue collected under this act, the treasurer, for the time being, and his successor in office, shall from time to time pay over to the Bank of Kentucky, the debt due that institution by the state, and the whole shall be discharged: Provided however, That there shall be left in the treasury in each year, a sufficient sum to discharge the governmental expense of that year.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to have any effect upon the revenue to be collected and paid into the treasury the present year.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Adjutant General's Office, Frankfort Feb. 3

GENERAL ORDERS.

It having become necessary in consequence of the late destruction of the records in the Adjutant General's Office to renew those records as far as practicable, the Governor and Commander in chief, orders, that each major-general of the militia of this state, shall immediately report to the adjutant general the number of the division under his command, the county in which he resides, the date of his commission, and the names (and dates of commission) of his Aid-de-camps; also the numbers of the Brigades composing the division: That each brigadier general shall in like manner report the number of the brigade under his command, the county in which he resides, the date of his commission, the name and date of commission of his brigade inspector, and also the numbers of the regiments composing the brigade.

That each commandant of a regiment, shall in like manner, report the number of the regiment under his command, the county in which he resides, the date of his commission, the names and dates of commission of his majors, and also the bounds of the regiment; describing the same in most minute and particular manner—and that no delay shall take place by reason of the death, resignation, absence or incapability to act of the major general, brigadier or colonel, the governor and commander in chief positively orders, that the duties herein required, shall be performed by the next officer in succession, and such officer will be held responsible therefor. The reports to be directed to the adj. general, and forwarded by mail to the post-office in Frankfort.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed at the last session, the adjutant general is required to issue blank forms for the annual returns of the militia; which when made out, shall shew the number of men who have performed a tour or tours of duty, and the number subject to the next call to be made on the militia, in addition to what has been required in the forms and returns heretofore.—The governor and commander in chief therefore orders, that captains or other officers commanding companies shall immediately take the necessary steps to ascertain with the greatest exactness, the number of sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates in their respective companies who have performed a tour or tours of duty, and the number performed by each agreeably to law, allowing not less than thirty days to a tour, as preparatory to the completion of their returns so soon as the blank forms shall be forwarded by the adjutant general.

It is painful to the governor and commander in chief at this late period, to have to remind several of the commanding officers of divisions, that their annual returns for the last year have not yet been received by the adjutant general, and as it is highly probable the delinquency has proceeded from the negligence of commanding officers or inferior corps, directs that the major generals or other officers commanding the divisions (annual returns of which have not yet been forwarded) shall immediately institute an enquiry into the cause or causes which have produced the failure, and to arrest and bring to punishment each and every officer who shall have neglected his duty, and so soon as the cause or causes of such failure shall have been ascertained, to report the same without delay to the adjutant general.

P. BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

REVIEW.

THE LAY OF THE SCOTTISH FIDDLER. A TALE OF HAVRE-DE-GRACE.

This poem is from the hand of a master, the no less celebrated author of *Salmagundi*, Knickerbocker, Brother Jonathan and John Bull—all popular works, and bears legitimate marks of its comic side. It is universally admitted for pleasing verifications—beautiful imagery—strength of character—and above all, for its high caustic humor. The uncommon eagerness with which all classes of the community read it where the scenes were acted, gives a certain passage of its favorable reception among the western people, who are so very solicitous about every thing which concerns the general weal. If the keen sense of ridicule be not entirely lost amidst the corruptions of nature, it will probably constitute more towards the defence of our defenceless maritime villages than the doughty arms of such men as inhabit the vicinity of Havre-de-Grace!

A general outline of the work, with a few appropriate quotations, cannot fail to please the general reader.

It is a canto poem after the affected manner of Walter Scott, esq. and has for its immediate object the ridicule of the 'Buccanier Cockburn,' who eternized his infamy and tarnished the fame of 'Britain's Trident' by sacking and burning the defenceless town of Havre-de-Grace.

The twelve first pages introduce a poor blind fiddler, weary and faint, begging refreshment at the close of a long day's journey, which is kindly granted by a fair hostess. The old man, warmed by her hospitality and good liquor, evinces his gratitude by singing the 'Lay' for the amusement of herself and friends.

"When kindness had his wants supplied
And the old man was satisfied
Began to rise the fiddler's pride.
The fiddle with his chin he press'd,
His fingers o'er the catgut stray'd,
His elbow wad'd and wad'd his head.
And as he do'd the jingling rhyme,
With thund'ring rout his foot kept time:
They thought the d—l was in the man,
And he began."

The first canto ludicrously sings of three naval knights, who

"Watch'd against suthron force and guile,
East Hull, or Decatur, or Jones's powers
Should threaten their lordly floating towers,
From New-York, or Boston, or Norfolk the while."

Deeply revolving how best they
"Might chastise the sinful fry
Who dar'd his majesty defy."

The commander of the Poitiers is happily described:

"Sir Berresford, a sturdy limb,
To daring or fight, all one to him;
But when beneath his buckskin belt
He carried store of claret rare
Sooth then he'd fight as well as swear;
For him'd was he for noted feats,
"Mongst oyster boats and neutral fleets,
And never turn'd his back they say,
To any ship that ran away."

The fell destroyer is thus portrayed:

"Sir Cockburn next, a border chief,
Descended from full many a thief,
And ere he 16 years had seen,
Five times in the stocks he'd been.
At length, to be more bravely free
To rob at large, he went to sea;
For he had heard the valiant feats
Of British tars and British fleets.
That bullies of the subject seas,
Not only rob their enemies,
But claim the right as Yankees know,
To plunder friend as well as foe."

It concludes with the third knight, admiral Sir J. B. Warren who, with a burst of indignation, opens canto 2d, in the council, against their want of success in glorious plunder over coast, in despite of what the very honorable Josiah Quincy said

"In congress only 'tother day;
That Britain's power was unconfin'd
As raging flood or freedom wind;
That in three months no Yankee sail
Would spread its bosom to the gale."

With what delight do we read this humorous blast against French influence:

"The recent wight who dare to say
In the bright face of this good day,
That in this land French influence
Exists not—sure has lost his sense.
Behold, sir knights, a vile French place,
Called Havre with a d—d de Grace,
Another too, yeelp Frenchtown,
Which we, by Heaven's must tumble down."

Then enquires,

"Who will dare
The dangerous glory and repair,
To these vile towns and wrap in flames,
Their beings, nay their very names?"

To whom the buccanier,

"Ere long will I gaze on the bright burning
blaze
Of this rascally town of the French,
And feast on the sighs of the scampering
wight."

And the terror of half-naked wench,
For I love to hear the shrill cry of fear,
And the bright burning cottage to see!"

The council is broken up and the canto closes by sending them off drunk to bed.

The third canto sings the progress of the "buccaniers" up the Chesapeake to the Susquehanna, and prepares for the pillage and conflagration after a pleasant diversion of 2d canto. The last canto declares the conflagration; the base desertion of the militia except a single man, that of a hero from Emerald Isle—the portrait of O'Neil is highly finished, and will be read with singular delight—the patriot's bosom will be filled with holy fire at the recital of the sons of oppression seeking liberty and protection where alone they are to be found.

The book concludes with a distressing enquiry from a wailing matron, where safety is to be found from the "World's Oppressors."

"Are these the gallant tars, so long
The burthen of their country's song:
These who such deeds of glory wrought
Where Blake, & Howe, & Duncan fought;
These who with Nelson, honor's son,
The victor's so often won?
God help the while! if such they be
What glorious times we see on shall see,
Where shall the matron refuge seek,
The infant that can hardly speak?
Where the bed-maiden and the old,
Retire from reach of Briton bold?
Who comes in pious christian ire
To purify the earth by fire?
Who labors for the world's repose,
By heaping up a world of woes;
Who points our hopes to realms of bliss
By making us heart sick of this,
And thus, as farmer Caleb saith,
Acts as the quill-worm of our faith."

What we to quell the ravens of this man.

any action, they would swell this notice beyond a proper intention. We trust it to the patronage of the reader with confidence.

[The above book may be had at Wm. Essex, Jun. & Co's Book-Store.]

British official accounts of the capture of Fort George, and capture of Fort Niagara—From the Montreal Courant of December 31, 1813.

Head Quarters, Quebec, Dec. 27, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The commander of the forces has received a despatch from Lieut. Gen. Drummond, containing a supplementary report from Col. Murray, dated at Fort George, 13th December, correcting his statement of the preceding day, respecting the enemy having passed over his cannon, stores, &c. having since discovered in the ditch of the fortification one long 18 pounder, four 12's and several 9 pounders, together with a large supply of shot.—Some of the temporary magazines, with a proportion of fixed ammunition, have been saved, and camp equipage for 1500 men has fallen into our possession.

The new barracks erected in the vicinity of Fort George and Chippewa, have, from the precipitancy of the enemy's flight, escaped being burnt.

(Signed) E. BAYNES, Adj. Gen. N. A.

H. Q. Upper Canada, Dec. 19, 1813.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond congratulates the troops under his command upon the brilliant success which has crowned the attack made this morning on Fort Niagara. It was assaulted an hour before day light, and after a short but severe contest, it was carried, with a very slight loss on our part; that of the enemy was 65 killed and 15 wounded—all by the bayonet; the remainder of the garrison, to the number of about 350 regular troops and artillery, were made prisoners; 27 pieces of ordnance were found in the fort. Our loss does not exceed 5 killed and 3 wounded. Lieut. Anselm, of the 100th regiment, a very promising young officer, is the only officer killed. The lieutenant-general has to regret that a severe wound which Col. Murray has received, is likely to deprive the army of the service of that gallant officer for some time. The troops employed on this occasion were the 100th regiment, the grenadier company of the Royals, and the flank companies of the 41st regiment. Their instructions were not to fire, but to carry the place at the point of the bayonet.—These orders were punctually obeyed; a circumstance that not only proves their intrepidity, but reflects great credit on their discipline. Col. Murray expresses his admiration of the valor and good conduct of the whole of the troops, particularly of the 100th regiment, which led the attack. He also bestows his particular thanks on Lieut. Col. Hamilton, &c. [Here follows the names of several regular and militia officers who distinguished themselves.] Of the brilliant service of Lieut. Dawson of the 100th, who led the forlorn hope, and Captain Fawcett of the 100th grenadiers, in entirely cutting off two of the enemy's picquets and surprising the sentries on the glacis and at the gate, by which means the watchword was obtained, and the entrance into the fort greatly facilitated, the colonel speaks in terms of the highest and most deserved praise.

Lieutenant-general Drummond will perform a most grateful duty in bringing under the notice of his royal highness the prince regent, through his excellency the commander of the forces, the admirable execution of this brilliant achievement on the part of every individual concerned. The useful services of the militia volunteers in launching the boats and rowing the troops across the river, were not unnoticed by the lieutenant-general.

The lieutenant-general has received from major-general Riall a very favorable report of the zeal and alacrity of the detachment of the royal Scots, under Lieut. Col. Gordon, and the 41st battalion companies under major Friend, who advanced under the major-general's command to dislodge the enemy from the heights of Lewistown.—Their steadiness and regularity under circumstances of great temptation, were highly creditable to them. Nothing could more strongly indicate their anxious wish to meet the enemy, and the lieutenant-general has only to regret that his rapid retreat from Lewistown heights, did not afford to major-general Riall an opportunity of leading them to victory.

Lieutenant-general Drummond begs that major-general Riall and Vincent will accept his acknowledgments for the assistance he has received from them in making arrangements for the late operations.

Lieut. Col. Hamilton, 100th regiment, is appointed to command Fort Niagara, and the lieutenant-general will recommend that the same command money be annexed to it as was granted at Fort George.

A board of survey, composed of Lieut. Col. Hamilton, commandant, president, major Hamilton, commanding royal artillery, and a captain of the 100th regiment, members, will assemble as soon as possible in Fort Niagara for the purpose of taking an exact account and inventory of the immense quantity of ordnance, stores, arms, provisions, clothing, &c. captured in that place.

J. HARVEY, Lieut. Col. D. A. G.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters

QUEBEC, January 6.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His excellency the commander of the forces has received a report from Lieut. Gen. Drummond, communicating the report of Capt. Stewart of the Royal Scots, of a spirited and judicious attack made by Lieut. Metcalf, in command of a party of militia, consisting of 25 men, at McCrae's house, on the River Thames, by which a party of the enemy, consisting of three officers, and 35 soldiers, of the 26th U. S. regt. were surprised and taken prisoners. Four of the enemy were wounded, but no one of Lieut. Metcalf's party received any injury. The prisoners have been brought in.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen. N. A.

Jessamine, Ontario, Oct.

TAKEN up by Robert Lowry on Clear creek, near Steel's mill, one Dark Iron Gray Filly, two years old next spring—appraised to \$15 before me this 17th day of Dec. 1813.

9*31 A. LOGAN.

Montgomery County.

TAKEN up by Cornelius Ringo about three miles from Mount Sterling, on the water of Spencer creek, a Dark Bay Mare, about fourteen hands high, about seven years old last spring, has her mane reached—no brands perceptible—appraised to thirteen dollars and fifty cents.

JOS. SIMPSON.

January 15, 1814.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

THE LOAN FOR 1814.

On motion of Mr. Ephes of Va. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole; Mr. Nelson of Virg. in the chair, on a bill to authorize a loan of dollars.

The bill having been read through—Mr. Ephes rose to move to fill the blank in the bill, and to state the reasons for its amount; and why the loan bill had been introduced at this stage of the session, before the appropriation bills were reported, and of course before it could be precisely ascertained what the amount of those appropriations would be. He then made the following statement of

Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the first quarter of the year 1814.

Cash in the Treasury 1st January, 1814, including sum subject to previous appropriations, about	4,700,000
From customs and public lands	1,800,000
Internal revenue	700,000
Direct tax, amount payable by the States which have assumed about	1,159,000
Loan of seven and a half millions	9,650,000
Treasury notes	1,070,000
	8,579,000
	\$13,079,000

Estimated Expenditures.

Civil, Diplomatic, Miscellaneous	450,000
Military expenses	6,000,000
Naval do.	1,800,000
Public debt	
Treasury notes	1,014,000
Dividend payable on the 1st of April, on the funded debt in addition to money of sinking fund in hand about	1,000,000
	10,264,000

Would leave on the 1st of April \$2,815,000. From this statement of the receipts and expenditures of the first quarter of the year, it appears important that the loan should be put in operation, so as to insure from that source a sufficient sum in aid of the revenue, to meet the expenses of the next quarter.

The expenditures of the year 1814 are estimated as follows:

For the civil list including the principal and interest of the public debt	13,900,000
For the Military Establishment	24,550,000
For the Naval Establishment	6,900,000
Amounting altogether to	45,350,000

The funds to meet this expenditure are estimated as follows:

Revenue derived from customs and the sales of public lands	6,600,000
Internal revenue and direct taxes	3,500,000
Balance of the loan of 7,000,000	3,650,000
Balance of Treasury Notes	1,070,000
Cash in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, after deducting 3,500,000 dollars estimated as sufficient to satisfy appropriations made prior to that day, and leaving applicable to the service of the year 1814	1,180,000
	16,000,000

So that there remains to be provided for by loans

To meet this deficiency it is proposed to authorize a loan for	29,350,000
Treasury notes for	25,000,000
	3,000,000

Making altogether the sum of

	30,000,000
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The estimate for the military department being made on the full complement of 63,422 officers and men for the year, and one month having already expired, it is presumed that a deduction from the expenses of the military department, may be made, sufficient to cover the additional bounty recently authorized, and that 650,000 dollars will be sufficient to meet any other expense which may be authorized during the present session of Congress. The sum to be borrowed is much larger than any loan heretofore authorized in this country—it is fully equal to two years revenue in the most flourishing period of our commerce. Our experience, however, has shewn that a faithful application of the funds of the nation in times of peace, will enable us to pay off, within a reasonable period, any debt which may be contracted during the war. In eleven years, during the present and former administrations, 46,000,000 dollars of the principal of the public debt were paid off. Without taking into view, therefore, the progress of population and wealth, we are authorized to say, that the resources of the nation, without any system of internal taxes, are sufficient in times of peace to discharge in twenty-two years a debt of 92,000,000 dollars principal. During the five years of the present administration, the preparations for war, and the war, have caused an increase of the debt—that increase, however, is greatly below what the enemies of the administration have endeavored to make it.

The increase of debt in every country, where the interest is regularly paid, (and in this it always has been) will be the difference between the principal borrowed and the principal paid. A statement, therefore, of the principal paid and of the principal borrowed, during the five years of Mr. Madison's administration, will shew the actual increase of the debt.

Principal paid:	
1809	\$3,586,479 26
1810	5,163,476 93
1811	5,543,470 89
1812	5,235,668
1813	4,023,700

Principal paid 23,551,795 08

Principal received from loans during the same period.

1809	0,000,000
1810	12,750,000 51
1811	0,000,000
1812, 11 million loan	10,184,700
1813, 16 million loan (annuities included)	18,109,377
1813, 7 1/2 3,850,000 do.	4,362,600
Treasury Note 1812	5,000,000
Treasury Note 1813	3,950,000

The principal borrowed	44,536,677 51
The principal paid	23,551,795 08
Leaves	20,984,882 43

For the actual increase of the debt from the commencement of Mr. Madison's administration to the end of the year 1813. This estimate includes the premium paid by way of annuity or discount, and the addition which has been stated is of a debt bearing 6 per cent interest.

It may perhaps on the present occasion be expected that something should be said as to the prospect of obtaining a loan. In proportion as you increase the sum to be borrowed you will always increase the difficulty of obtaining money. The quantum in market whether specie or stock, will always have an important bearing on the value of the article. The ability of a community to lend must depend on its income or on the value of its productive industry and its circulating medium. What is that amount in the United States? It is with some degree of diffidence I attempt such an estimate. If, however, in making this attempt I shall succeed in calling to this subject the attention of others better qualified to develop the resources of the nation, I shall rest satisfied.

The improved land on which the direct tax under the act of 1798 was collected was 163,476,686 acres and valued at that time at \$479,293,253, rather more than three dollars per acre. It is presumed the same land may now be averaged at six dollars per acre, which will give

For the valuation of improved land 982,480,000

The dwelling houses under the same act were valued at dollars 140,683,984. They may now with safety be estimated at double that sum

The unimproved lands after deducting all the claims on them amount to 400,000,000 at two dollars

The other personal property including slaves, is estimated at 300,000,000

The capital embarked in commerce previous to the war, allowing for exports and imports

The bank capital at present amounts to 75,000,000

Turnpike, canal, toll bridge and insurance stock, &c.

Total 2567,480,000

The income arising on this capital may be estimated as follows:

Profit on improved land, two per cent on 982,480,000

On personal property including dwelling houses, 580,000,000 at 4 per cent

15 per cent on the capital employed in commerce

8 per cent on 75,000,000—the amount of bank capital

Turnpike, canal, insurance and other stock, six per cent on 30,000,000

Product of all other occupations including manufactures as stated in the last census

Total 235,849,600

In the year 1798, the whole value of the annual produce of the industry of the United States was estimated, by an able and intelligent writer, on a population of 4 1/2 millions, at 37 1/2 millions sterling, or 168,000,000 of dollars—vide Cooper's Political Arithmetic, 47. According to the same estimate for our present population it would be 300 millions. This estimate would be 62,000,000 above what I have rated it at, and induces me to repose some confidence in the estimate I have made.

The writers on political economy differ as to the proportion between the amount of the circulating medium and the productive industry. Their calculations vary from 1-5 to 1-30—one 30th, the maximum of Smith, on 237,845,600 would give something more than 7,000,000 of dollars for the necessary circulation of the United States—his maximum, one fifth, would give something more than 47,569,120 dollars. If then 47,569,120 dollars is sufficient for the actual circulation, the whole of the circulating medium above that sum might be locked up of drawn from the circulation without producing inconvenience or pressure. But money borrowed by the government is not drawn from circulation, but is instantly thrown back on the community, and becomes a part of the general circulation.

The question then is, what is the amount of circulating medium? The bank capital has been stated at 75,000,000—on this capital we may calculate with safety on a circulation in notes and discount of 100,000,000. From this sum deduct 47,569,120 dollars, the maximum of what is deemed necessary for circulation, and the sum remaining, viz: \$27,430,880, constitutes the ability of the monied capitalists to loan—of this sum we propose to borrow 30,000,000. Having shewn the ability to lend, the only question remaining is, will it be the interest of those who hold the monied capital to advance it to the government? A monied capitalist will always pursue his interest. In deciding this question, the calculation will be made on peace or war. No prudent man will loan his money without taking into view both these events. In the event of peace an immediate rise in the price of stock affords a certain prospect of profit. As an in-

vestiture of money it is more safe than banks, inasmuch as individuals may fail and the nation cannot. For a merchant whose capital, in consequence of the present situation of the country, is withdrawn from commerce, it is a better investment than in manufactures. The money invested in manufactures cannot be withdrawn without loss in the sale of the buildings and machinery necessary for carrying them on. The stock however of the U. States could at once be converted into money at considerable profit, and this capital again restored to its former channel. If therefore peace shall take place, to which I confess I look forward with some degree of confidence, the present loan combines all the advantages of 'safety,' 'profit,' and a command at will of the capital invested. If on the contrary these expectations shall be disappointed and the war continue, our limited commerce must leave unemployed a large surplus capital. It is true that the increasing demand for our own manufactures may afford employment for a part of this capital. To those however who have formed commercial habits and look forward to resuming their accustomed occupations, such an employment of capital cannot be desirable. The stability of our credit founded on a punctual compliance with our engagements, must be gratifying to every American. During 27 years the faith of the nation has never been questioned—our credit has grown with our strength—our resources are ample—to bring them into action requires nothing but union and energy.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Mr. Galliard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be built equipped and employed, one or more floating batteries, for the defence of the waters of the U. States; which was passed to the second reading.

The President laid before the Senate the Report of the Postmaster General relative to public contracts, clerks' salaries, &c.

The joint resolution awarding a sword to the nearest male relative of midshipman John Clark, was read the second and third times by unanimous consent and passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to carry into effect the compromises with the Yazoo purchasers; and having received an amendment, it was postponed until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 11.

THE LOAN BILL.

Is under debate in the House of Representatives, and is likely so to remain for some days.

JOHN L. LAWRENCE, of New York, has been nominated by the President, and approved by the Senate, as Secretary of the Legation to Sweden.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, Jr. of Baltimore, has been appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, Secretary of Legation to the Mission to Gottenburg.

EZEKIEL BATES, of Massachusetts, is appointed by the President, with the unanimous consent of the Senate, to be Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Richard Rush, resigned.

DESPERATE ACTION.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Arrived on the 27th ult. the Privateer Schooner GLOBE, Richard Moon commander. On the 1st November off Madeira, saw a sail bore down on her and exchanged broadsides; supposed her a man of war brig, hauled off; the Globe received one nine shot under her harbor quarter, between wind and water—watched the backing and filling of two brigs in Funchal Roads. Nov. 2d the two brigs still manoeuvring in the Roads at 9 a.m. saw them under weigh and gave chase—at 10 a.m. being equally lost sight of them, at 6 a.m. saw them at the S. W. and gave chase Nov. 3, at 15 minutes past 2 the heaviest brig commenced firing her stern guns which was instantly returned—at half past 2 sheered up alongside and boarded, the schooner sheering off; the 1st and 2d Lieutenants and 3 seamen were left on the enemy's deck and it is supposed were killed. By this time the other brig had bore up and passed across our bows and gave us a raking broadside, which dealt destruction to our sails and rigging, rendered the schooner quite unmanageable. In this situation we lay alongside the heaviest brig until we completely silenced her and compelled her to strike at half past 3. All this time the other brig lay on our quarter pouring broadside after broadside within pistol shot—Finding the heavy brig had struck, we with much difficulty got the Globe before the wind and commenced close action with the other brig till half past 4, when discovering our vessel in a sinking condition having 7 shots between wind and water, we hauled to windward to take possession of the brig which had struck, when she again hoisted her colours and gave us a broadside and was seconded by her consort, which compelled us to haul off, but with reluctance, to repair damages, having the greater part of our standing and running rigging shot away and not a sail but was perfectly riddled and almost useless. The above two brigs were Packets as we saw the one that struck throw the mail overboard, one of 18 and the other of 16 all brass guns 12 pounders, as we found two 12 pound double headed shot in our hull. We have reason to believe we killed a great number of men on board both vessels, numbers being shot down by the musquetry and among the rest the captain and 4 first officer of the brig that had at one time struck.—Killed John Harrison, 1st Lt. John Smith, 2d do. Joshua Brown, Richard Blair, James Thelie, Samuel D. Smith and Sandy Forbes, seamen.—Waynes, Richard Moon, commander, severely, Noah Allen, prize-master, do. John Franks, do. slightly, seamen—Oliver since dead, Asa Hart, do. do. Ab. Hinbarr, do. do. Fortune, Job E. Wheeler, P. Short, F. Sturt, T. Jefford, A. Arnold, J. Bratty, John Wilson, John Mitchell and Daniel Milton, slightly. While retreating at the Grand Canary on the 13th Nov. a Spanish brig arrived from St. Croix, Tenerife, and informed us of the arrival of a British brig, a Packet of 18 guns and another of 14, much cut up in her hull and having 27 men killed in an engagement as they said with an American privateer on the 2d November.—The Globe mounts nine 9 pound carronades.

New-York, February 2.

Captain Forbes of the schooner Banner, who arrived yesterday in 17 days from St. Jago de Cuba, informs that a few days previous to his sailing, a vessel arrived there from Po-

to Bello, with intelligence that a great battle had been recently fought, in the neighborhood of Caracas, between the Royalists and the Patriots, in which the latter were totally defeated.

The 21 Lieutenant of the United States' frigate Essex died lately at Kingston, (Jam.) and was interred with the honors of war.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14.

A letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to his friend in this place, dated 5th Feb. 1814, says, "A scouting party of our men have just returned from the river Thames, and have brought in 8 prisoners, among them is the famous Francis Bauby. I understand he has this day been examined by the commanding officer, and the excuse he makes is, that he was on his way to see his family, but it is very well known that he was at the burning of Buffalo, as Mr. McComb who is here now saw him there, and it is also well known, that he has been acting deputy quarter master general to the British troops: this is a clear proof to me that he is in advance of the army to procure the necessary provisions—we expect an attack, but are prepared to meet it."—Gazette.

DEFENCE OF ERIE.

The governor of this state has received a letter from the secretary of war, requiring a detachment of 1000 militia to march for the defence of Erie.

The governor has ordered a draft from the counties of Cumberland, York, Adams and Franklin.—Id.

Buffalo, February 8.

The British have removed the pickets of Fort George and are strengthening Fort Niagara—all their wood they obtain from the Canada side, since Gen. John Swift captured their Choppers.

Maj. Gen. Riall commands on the Niagara frontier; has his headquarters on Queenstown mountain. The 100th regiment are stationed at present from Chippewa to Fort Erie. Lieut. gen. Drummond has gone to Kingston, and is understood to be preparing a force to go against Sackett's Harbor; he only waits the arrival of two regiments of Highland Scots, which were on their march from Quebec, a fortnight since. A great effort will unquestionably be made to destroy our shipping at that place.

It is said that Gens. Proctor, De Rottenburgh and Vincent, are ordered home to England.

It is rumoured that the 10th regt. with all the British Indians are to be sent against Malden.

Albany, January 27.

GENERAL HULL'S TRIAL.

The court martial has been occupied in examining General Cass to-day. I am told that his testimony is not as strong against general Hull, as his former letters. He states the main facts with a considerable degree of qualification.—Columbian.

Norfolk, Feb. 1.

THE ADAMS AT SEA!

Arrived yesterday, pilot boat schr. B. Underwood; left Baltimore on Tuesday last, and put into St. Mary's river the next day; learnt that the United States corvette Adams, and the private armed schr. Chasseur, left the Potomac three days before, and stood down the bay, since when nothing has been heard of them; and it was the general belief they had succeeded in getting out to sea. Herald.

Boston, Feb. 3.

NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Court of Inquiry has been called to investigate the cause of the surrender or loss of the late U. S. frigate Chesapeake, Captain Lawrence, commander; whereof Commodore Bainbridge is President, Capt. Isaac Hull and John Smith, Members, and George Sullivan, esq. appointed by Com. Bainbridge. Judge Advocate.

This court commenced its session at the Navy-Yard, in Charlestown, on Wednesday last, and is still in session.

Foreign Intelligence.

Boston, Feb. 9.

FROM ENGLAND

Preliminaries for a General Peace in Europe.

On Sunday evening last, arrived in Nantuxet Roads, (Boston harbor) ship Ann Alexander, capt. Kempton, in 41 days from Liverpool. We have been favored with London papers to the 25th Dec. and Liverpool to the 27th, a month later than previous advices. The most prominent and important article of news, is the OFFER OF PRELIMINARIES FOR A GENERAL PEACE, BY THE ALLIED POWERS, AND ITS ACCEPTANCE BY BONAPARTE.

From the complexion of the English papers, it appears that this offer was made and accepted without the intervention or knowledge of Britain; and it is doubtless the cause of the sudden departure of Lord Castlereagh from the continent.

The Prince of Orange and his son, had arrived in Holland, and were cordially received by the inhabitants.

Letters from St. Petersburg, dated 24 Nov. were received yesterday, stating that the second attempt of mediation having failed of its purpose, Messrs. Gallatin and Bazard were preparing to take their departure, and were to return by Berlin and Copenhagen. The vessel which had been provided with a cartel for their accommodation, having been lost on the voyage from the Gulf of Finland to Gottenburgh, another ship was preparing for their reception.

December 25.

Lord Castlereagh set out for the continent on Monday, accompanied by the honorable Mr. Robinson. As yet little has transpired relative to the causes that induced one of the members of the cabinet to undertake such a mission.

Paris, Dec. 19.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

To day, Sunday, Dec. 19, his Majesty the Emperor and King set off at one o'clock from the palace of the Tuilleries, to repair in state to the Legislative body, where, having been received with the usual ceremonies, his Majesty, after taking his seat, made the following speech:—

"Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body."

Splendid victories have raised the glory of the French arms during this campaign; defections without parallel have rendered those victories useless—all has turned against us. France itself would be in danger, but for the union and energy of the French.

"In these weighty circumstances, it was my first thought to call you around me, My heart has need for the presence and the affection of my subjects."

"I have never been seduced by prosperity."

Adversity will always find me superior to its attacks.

"I have several times given peace to nations when they had lost every thing. From a part of my conquests, I have raised thrones for kings who have forsaken me."

"I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and happiness of the world. A monarch and a father, I feel that peace adds to the security of thrones, and to that of families. Negotiations have been entered into with the Allied Powers."

"I have accepted the Preliminary Conditions of the Allies for the sake of the families of the French nation."

"I had then the hope, that before the opening of this session, the Congress of Manheim would be assembled; but new delays, which are not to be ascribed to France, have deferred this moment, which the wishes of the world eagerly call for."

"I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in my portfolio of my department of foreign affairs. You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a committee. The speakers of my council will acquaint you with my will on this subject."

"On my side, there is no obstacle to the re-establishment of peace. I know and partake all the sentiments of the French—I say of the French because their is not one of them who would desire peace at the price of honor."

"It is with regret that I ask of this generous people new sacrifices; but they are commanded by its noblest and dearest interests. It was necessary to recruit my armies by numerous levies; nations cannot treat with security except by displaying their whole strength. An increase of taxes becomes indispensable. What my minister of finance will propose to you is conformable to the system of finance which I have established. We shall meet every demand without a loan, which consumes the future, and without paper money, which is the greatest enemy of social order."

"I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion."

"Denmark and Naples alone have remained faithful to their alliance with me."

"The Republic of the U. States of America continues with success its war with England."

"I have recognized the neutrality of the nineteen Swiss Cantons."

"Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments of the Legislative Body—You are the natural organs of this throne—it is for you to give an example of energy, which may recommend our generation to the generations to come. Let them not say of us, 'They have sacrificed the best interests of their country! They have acknowledged the laws which England has in vain sought during four centuries, to impose on France!'"

"My people cannot fear that the policy of their emperor will ever betray the national glory. On my side, I feel the confidence, that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves and of me!"

After the speech of his Majesty, the sitting being terminated, his Majesty retired in the midst of acclamations.

PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Rotterdam, Dec. 7.

The Prince of Orange arrived on Wednesday last, with a few marines. His entry into the Hague was a triumph, and nothing could exceed the delight of its population. The British Ambassador, with a few officers, followed.

Detachment of Russian and Prussian light troops have been pushed towards Antwerp, which is now the grand object. Its capture may be difficult; the works always strong have been lately strengthened; and the consequence annexed to the name of the grand depot of the North Sea Fleet, will make its defence a matter of peculiar interest. The force of this fleet appears to have been exaggerated in England. It is said to consist only of twelve sail of the line afloat, and six, with six frigates, on the stocks. The ships are now removed within the docks, which are capable of containing a navy, and are completely under the guns of the fortress. The Texel fleet will probably fall more readily. Verbeul, the Admiral, retired from on board, and shut himself up with the principal French in Fort La Salle. The place is strong, and will probably be defended to the last.

The United Netherlands may be now considered free.

The Crown Prince has marched back on his own steps.

London, Dec. 25.

Advices have been received from the Hague to the 22 instant, but they contain no intelligence of importance. None of the strong places in the possession of the enemy had fallen since the previous accounts, nor had the Texel fleet surrendered. The French continue with great activity to strengthen the fortifications in Zealand.

The opinion we expressed yesterday on Bonaparte's speech to his legislative body, seems to have gained ground, and the opinion, which at one part of the day on Thursday had been raised to eighteen, was in the course of yesterday below fourteen, although it afterwards recovered a little, and got up to fifteen. This reaction we in part attribute to the revived rumours of the advantages gained by Lord Wellington over Soult, of which we have not a most distant degree of doubt, but which were again intruded on the public for stock jobbing purposes, in a new garb, it is true, but without any additional authority whatever.

We have Frankfort papers, from which we have made extracts. Among them is a letter from Bonaparte, dated so late as the tenth ult. in which after noticing the army of one hundred thousand men assembling at Turin, he states his determination never to abandon Italy.

The combined Austrian and Bavarian army is in the vicinity of Strasburgh. A large body of the Allies is near Basle.

We continue our extracts from the French papers. Some of the articles may entertain, although no direct intelligence can be gathered from them. Bonaparte, it seems, uses every means to enforce the belief, that the neutrality of Switzerland ought to be considered nearly as sacred as the territory of France, whose most vulnerable frontier that country covers.

By the Cadiz papers, which arrived yesterday, to the 4th instant, we learn, that on the 29th November, the Cortes suspended their sittings in the Isle of Leon, which are to be resumed in Madrid on the 15th January. All the branches of the Government were removing from Cadiz to that capital.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumbering at his back!"

LEXINGTON,

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1814.

MR. GALLATIN.

It was said previous to the departure of this gentleman for Europe, that there could not be found a citizen as well qualified as he was, to succeed him in the Treasury Department—indeed, some went so far as to say that the country could not do without Mr. Gallatin. As much as we respected Mr. Gallatin's talents and information, we could never assent to such an opinion. So far from thinking that the nation could not dispense with his services, we believe that there are many men in the U. S. equal to him in every respect that concerns abilities and acquirements.

But if there was no person in the U. States fit to be Treasurer but Mr. Gallatin, has not the President been criminal in confiding not only this department, but the important department of the navy to one person? Yet Mr. Jones appears to direct both departments admirably well.

The government of that country must be dreadfully weak and the people shockingly ignorant and depraved, when the services of any one person become vitally important. Talents and intelligence should be respected among all nations, and particularly in Republics—but they should be regarded only as the agents of public utility.

When Gen. Washington died, it was proposed to be voted in Congress that his death had created a vacuum which could not be filled! This was an insult on thousands of as good and as wise men as Washington; and if we recollect correctly, was treated as such by congress. This way of idolizing individuals at the expense of the feelings and interests of whole nations, must be detestable to sensible men—and is almost universally injurious to the public.

We trust that the infatuation concerning the supremacy of Mr. Gallatin over his fellow citizens, will now be destroyed, when it is seen that his department and another important one can be filled by Mr. Jones, who has no pretensions as we have heard to the character of a great financier.

HINTS ON CAVALRY.

Cavalry is a species of force well calculated to operate against the enemy in Canada and on the lines. A quick and unexpected concentration of force under every situation of military operations is desirable—and of much more efficacy would it be, when your enemy maintain many weak and detached points. In moments of emergency and on other suitable occasions, each trooper can take an infantry man behind him.

Another powerful consideration which points out the efficacy of cavalry, is the circumstance of our having a considerable Indian enemy to combat with; for which service the superiority of the cavalry is acknowledged by all it is believed, who are competent judges.

In the western country the attachment to the horse is so strong, that it is believed that cavalry could easily be recruited in half the time required for infantry.

Should the government be disposed to raise an additional corps of cavalry, the western country seems to be the proper point from which to draw them.

"THE BARBARITIES OF THE ENEMY."

Being a report of a committee of the House of Representatives comprising a collection of facts, evincing "the spirit and manner in which the war has been waged by our enemy," we are happy to find has been republished in this place by Essex & Co. and Sleight.

We would recommend to all classes of citizens to purchase these documents.—They must for ever remain a monument of British cruelty and perfidy, and prove that the British government is much more entitled to the appellation, BULWARK OF BARBARISM, than "BULWARK OF OUR RELIGION." It has been observed by an eloquent and able writer, that the "use of history is to know nations in policy, as we know men in society." For this reason we wish to see these documents put into the hands of all who can read. A few of the veterans of the revolution are still living—they know the character of the British government. It has been the fortune and the glory of many of the Kentuckians to meet the vassals of the enemy in the field—they can form some idea of the character of the British government. But it is essential that those who have not been actual witnesses of the British character—and that posterity should properly estimate this profligate government, the deflowerer of virtue and innocence—the assassin of nobleness and bravery.

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON set out about ten days since for Washington City, having so far recovered of his wounds to be enabled to ride on horseback.

Late advices from Sackett's Harbor state that a 44 gun frigate and two smaller ones are in great forwardness, and will be ready for the lake by the breaking up of the ice.

THE Pestilential Seminary will commence for Boys in the corner house, opposite Dr. Ridgely, on Monday the 7th of March. Subscriptions for the female department are open at this office, and at Mr. Essex's book-store.

MARRIED.—On the 25th of January, Mr. ICHABOD WOODRUFF of this place, to Miss MARY C. WILLIAMS of Elizabethtown, N. J.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

Tuesday last, the birth-day of Washington, was celebrated by capt. Fishel's volunteer troop, and capt. Todd's volunteer infantry company, joined by many of the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity. At 12 o'clock the company met at capt. Fowler's garden, where preparations had been made for their accommodation. When the company had collected, they were addressed by GEORGE SHANNON, esq. in an eloquent and pertinent speech, commemorative of the virtues of Washington, &c.

Gen. M. TOTTEN, esq. having been ap-

pointed President of the day and Major Boddy, Vice-President—after partaking of an excellent dinner, the following toasts were drank:

1. The Day—Faithful to the virtues of him, whose memory we now celebrate, be the children of America. Washington's March.

2. Governor Shelby—The warrior of other days; and his last hour, his country's.

3. The memory of Gen. Scott—Who lived and fought for his country—his fame shall be immortal. Scott's March.

4. The Mission to Gottenburg—Peace with honor—no peace without it.

America, Commerce & Freedom.

5. General Jackson—Honor to the brave and valiant. Stony Point.

6. The President of the U. S.—who by the support of his country's rights, will secure her affections and esteem. Madison's March.

7. Thomas Jefferson—who in '76 drafted our declaration of independence, and in 1801 "snatched from the rude hands of usurpation, the violated constitution of our country."

Jefferson's March.

8. The Navy. The Tars of Columbia.

9. The Army. Yankee Doodle.

10. The Union of the States—Euxa perpetua, the last prayer of Washington. Hail Columbia.

11. Com. Perry—the first conqueror of a British squadron. "This is a man."

Decatur's Victory.

12. General Harrison—the people's choice; he has justified their expectations.

Harrison's March.

13. The Massacre at Raisin—we have not forgiven it, and never will forget it.

Dead March.

15. Canada—its conquest, the sure guarantee of lasting peace with Britain.

Conquest of Canada.

15. The Creek War—the seizure of Florida can alone end it.

16. The memories of Pike, Lawrence, Ludlow and Burrows of the east; and of Hart, Allen, and Simpson of the west. The cause in which they fell will not be abandoned.

Dead March in Soul.

17. The American Fair—May they imitate those of ancient Rome, and animate our youthful citizens to deeds of valor. Spartan Mother.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Thos. T. Burr: Our Ministers at foreign courts—let none be supported who will not, like AMSTUTON, at the court of France, maintain the honor and character of the only Republic in the world.

By the President: The Orator of the day.

By Mr. Hamilton: May all that now live, live to see the American eagle on the ramparts of Quebec.

By the Orator of the Day: A peace negotiated with Great Britain under the auspices of the American eagle, firmly perched on the towers of Quebec.

By the President: America—May she not, as long as time exists, forget the birth-day of Washington.

We learn that the troops intended to reinforce Gen. Jackson, were at Huntsville, Tenn. on the 15th inst. where they had been organized and drilled for some time: the force amounted to five thousand—Gen. Jackson intended to move with this detachment from Fort Strother, for the Hickory Ground, on the 25th inst. and it was expected would meet the enemy in a few days.

From the Albany Argus of the 8th Inst.

The trial of Gen. Hull progresses with all the dispatch which its importance and the remote residence of many of the principal witnesses will admit. Mr. Van Buren is special judge advocate and Maj. Parker assistant—Messrs. Colden and Tillotson counsel for the accused.

So far as the trial has progressed, we have not heard a suggestion of any improper partiality on the part of the members or officers of the court: Indeed, the proceedings have been marked with such dignity and impartiality, as to excite universal approbation. The witnesses who have been examined are Gens. Cass and McArthur, Col. Van Horn, Major Snelling, and Capt. McCormick. The distinct, circumstantial and luminous testimony of Gen. Cass, excited in the audience an exalted opinion of his intelligence, candor and military capacity. It is expected the evidence on the part of the government will close in about three weeks.

ARREST.

On Monday last, Abijah Bigelow, Esq. of Barre, and Oliver Bigelow, his son, were arrested in the name of the U. States, on suspicion of having assisted in the escape of the British prisoners lately in this town. They passed through town yesterday on their way to Boston, in custody of Mr. Thaxter, deputy Marshall.

From the Correspondent of the Columbian.

PLATTSBURGH, February 6.

Yesterday, several loads of cannon and cannon ball arrived here from French Mills, and to-day a great many more are expected here.

It is generally understood, that part of the army at French Mills, is going to Sackett's Harbor, and the other part coming here. This appears to me to be right; it proves to me that the secretary of war is quick at an expedient under a change of circumstances. I foretell you, it will require all the address of the British to defend the Canadas next campaign. Matters are now getting in a proper train. It will not be proper for me to inform you, *ex ante facto*; but I will as soon as possible *ex post facto*, of what I think is about to be done here and about Ontario. Something rather important I think is about to take place.

Philadelphia, February 12.

The General Bank Bill has failed in the Senate of this state—the votes were 13 in favor and 17 against it, one member was absent. In the House of Representatives more than two thirds of the members voted for it.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington, 14th Feb. 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The British Commander in Chief in Canada having in a proclamation dated at Kingston on the 4th day of September, 1813, declared, that a parole lawfully given does not forbid the exercise of any military functions other than that of bearing arms in garrison or in the field—and there being no desire on the part of the United States to question the correctness of this declaration. It is therefore ordered, that all officers of the U. States, prisoners of war on parole, are liable to be called to the discharge of the following duties:

1st. Recruiting.

2d. Drilling recruits.

3d. Guarding stores and prisoners of war in the interior, &c.

4th. Paying the troops and making purchases on account of the U. S.

All prisoners of war on parole will accordingly report themselves for these duties to the officer commanding the district in which they may happen to reside; and, failing to do so, if non-commissioned officers or privates will be apprehended and confined, and if officers will be dropped from the rolls of the army.

By order of the Secretary at War,

J. B. WALBACH, Adj't. Gen.

New Bedford, Feb. 8.

VICTORY AT BAYONNE.

Last evening arrived here the Portuguese schooner Viagente, in 46 days from Lisbon. Captain Terry of Fairhaven, a passenger in the Viagente, informs that a few hours previous to sailing an express arrived in Lisbon from Lord Wellington announcing a complete victory over the French army under Marshal Soult. It appears that Lord Wellington had been induced to order the Spanish part of his army to return to the Pyrenees, in consequence of the cruelties exercised by them on the country people in France; that being thus reduced, Soult attacked him on the 11th December and turned his left wing; but was repulsed after a very sanguinary conflict, that on the 12th, 13th and 14th the fighting continued with increased fury, and finally ended in the overthrow of the French. Captain Terry says the express reported that the allied cavalry charged the French artillery when in full fire, and carried them; and the infantry on both sides maintained a contest with the bayonet, man to man, for several hours. The number lost we did not learn, but the express stated that the slaughter was very great on both sides. Lord Wellington left a force to blockade Bayonne, and was advanced from that place 30 miles towards Bordeaux. The action took place in the open country.

Domestic Goods.

500 ps. Checks, Stripes, Chambrays and Shirtings.
5000 lbs. Eastern spin Cotton
75 boxes New Geneva Window Glass
20 do. Hollow

FOR SALE BY.

J. P. SCHATZEL

Lexington, February 28, 1814

Sales at auction.

To be sold at auction on Tuesday the 15th day of March, on the premises of Jeremiah Neaves, who is leaving this town, a quantity of

Household Furniture.

To begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. AT THE SAME TIME, 12 eligible building Lots. A MOST VALUABLE COW, &c. &c. The Lots on a credit of 12, 18 & 24 months. The furniture above ten dollars at six months. A plan of the lots at the auction room, or may be viewed on the spot at any time. DAN. BRADFORD, Auct. Lexington, February 25, 1814.

A valuable house servant.

WILL be sold at the door of the Hotel, in the town of Lexington, on the 19th of March next, at twelve o'clock, agreeably to a decree of the circuit court, held for Fayette county; a Likely Negro Woman, belonging to the estate of Andrew Barber, dec. She is a very decent woman, a good cook, washer and ironer. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving a negotiable note with an approved endorser.

DANIEL BRADFORD,

ASA BLANCHARD,

JABEZ FIGUS,

February 26, 1814.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an assortment of the following articles of a superior quality, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:

Warranted Axes	Hammers
Steeled Hoes	Wedges
Curved Ploughs	Drawing Knives
Common ditto	Chains of all kinds
Grubbing Hoes	Shovels and Tongues
Mattocks	Crane
Hinges of all descriptions	Pathways
Carpenters, Hatchets	Skimmers
Hand Axes	Ladders
Fishforks	

The subscriber having five Forges, will be able to execute large jobs on the shortest notice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and carefully attended to.

R. DOWNING.

Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST in Lexington, on the 26th day of Feb. an old RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing one Lexington ten dollar bank note, two Nashville notes, one thirty the other fifty dollars, and several accounts against persons for fueling. Any person finding said pocket-book and leaving it at the Gazette office, shall receive the above reward.

ROBERT EASTIN.

Lexington, Feb. 23, 1814.

McQuie's Manufactured Tobacco.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton, HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of this Tobacco, to sell by the quantity or by retail.

9-1f

Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814.

TAKEN up by Lewis Hawks in Jessamine county, on the waters of Clear creek, one Sorrel Mare, a small star in her forehead and on her withers, a small scar and some white hairs and blind in her right eye, ten or twelve years old, fourteen hands high—appraised to ten dollars. Also one Bay Horse Colt, two years old next spring, fourteen hands and inch high—appraised to twenty dollars. December 18, 1813.

RICHARD LAFON.

STAMPS

For sale at this Office.



Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in Philadelphia only at his Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 137, North-east corner of Race and North Second streets.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL.**
OR, NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
Price one Dollar and fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, and various complaints resulting from impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, descends peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases, of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and joints, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.**
Price \$1.50 cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, the hooping cough, asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with the pulmonary complaints or disorder of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.**
(Price two dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
STOMACHIC BITTERS.**
(Price one dollar.)

Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnant pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
INFALLIBLE WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.**
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families. Price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.
The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swollen belly; great thirst; the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or choleric pains; an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitation of the heart; swoonings, cold sweats; palsy, epileptic fits, &c. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

**DR. DYOTT'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.**

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant fevers.

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)
These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Cholera Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestions, Costiveness, Hypochondriac & Hysterical complaints, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

**DR. DYOTT'S
PATENT IYCH OINTMENT.**

For pleurisy, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the Itcu.

(Price 50 cents per box.)
**DR. DYOTT'S
INFALLIBLE TOOTH-ACH DROPS.**
Price 50 cents.

CIRCASSIAN EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all disorders of the eyes. Price 50 cents.

**DR. TISSOT'S
CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.**
(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

THE BALM OF IBERIA.

Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. &c.

(Price two dollars.)
THE RESTORATIVE DENTIFRICE

For cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

Since these invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects—many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by the following agents:

Messrs. J. C. Calla, Gains & Co.—Lexington, Ky.
Messrs. Ritchie, Merchant, Winchester, Ky.
Messrs. Crockett & Weisger, Frankfort, Ky.
Messrs. L. Hynes, Bardstown, Ky.
Messrs. Letcher & McKee, Lancaster, Ky.
Messrs. Young, & Co., Paris, Ky.
Rowland Hanna, Georgetown, Ky.
Geo. Howard, & Co.—Mount Sterling, Ky.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis at each of the above places.

Dr. T. W. DYOTT respectfully informs the public, that the above mentioned genuine Medicines, are prepared and sold in Philadelphia, only at his wholesale and retail Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 137, North East Corner of Second and Race streets—where he has constantly for sale a large and general assortment of fresh drugs and medicines, of every description, warranted genuine.

Those who purchase by the quantity for cash, will be allowed a very liberal discount.

N. B. Country Storekeepers can obtain the agency for vending the above Medicines on commission, by addressing the Proprietor, accompanied with satisfactory reference, &c.

Letters post paid, from any part of the continent will meet attention.

July 29, 1813. 29—e. o. 1 year.

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

Boots & Shoes,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

Ladies Shoes,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45—tf

Attention.

ALL Officers now on the recruiting service attached to the 28th Regt. U. S. Infantry, will march what recruits they may have to the general rendezvous at Lexington, Ky. and hold themselves in readiness to join their regiment, now in winter quarters at Detroit.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS,
Col. 28th Regt. U. S. Infantry.

Lexington, Nov. 24, 1813. 48—tf

**To Journeymen
CABINET-MAKERS.**

WANTED immediately, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages, in Cash, will be given, and constant employment. None need apply but those that are good workmen.

JAMES MEGOWAN.
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47—tf

SLATE IRON WORKS.

THE FURNACE is now in full blast, making from three to four tons a day. Orders forwarded shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, patterns forwarded to my Iron Store in Lexington, will meet a ready conveyance to the Works.

MARIA FORGE

Is also now at work—all the fires are well manned and making Iron of a superior quality.

SLATE FORGE

Is also in high operation, and making a ton per day.

A constant supply of Iron will be kept at my store in Lexington of a quality not inferior to any made in the United States, and will be warranted as such by

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
Lexington, 10th Dec. 1813.

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

19—tf May 10, 1813.

FOR SALE,

110 Acres of first rate Land.

Four miles and a half from Lexington. For particulars enquire of

JAMES DEYERS.
Lexington, Dec. 13, 1813. 50—tf

R. Megowan & Co.

Give four dollars in cash, for good merchantable

HEMP.

At their Rope walk, in the suburbs of the town, on Russell's road.

6—tf February 7, 1814.

J. H. & L. HAWKINS

Have just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of

GOODS.

They were well laid in at cash prices, and will be sold low for cash.

They have for sale about \$3000 worth goods by the Piece or Package.

Best COTTON, by the bale.
COFFEE, by the barrel.
TEAS, by the box.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.
They give Cash for Feathers and Linsey.

In addition to our present stock of goods, have just received an elegant assortment of Loventine Silks and Satens, of all colours, for Lady's Pelices and Dresses.

November 8, 1813. 45

**THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
GIVEN FOR**

Water-rotten Hemp,

Delivered at John Hart's rope-walk.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

Lexington, Dec. 6, 1813. 49

THE TAILORING BUSINESS

IS carried on by the subscriber on Main street, next door to Holloway, Bain & Steel's Hat Manufactory—where every attention will be given to those who may favour me with their work.

JAMES DEYERS.
December 6, 1813. 49—tf

THE highest price in CASH will be given for

Clean Linen or Cotton Rags

Delivered to me in Lexington, at the corner of Main-Cross street, opposite to Mr. Patterson Bain's hatter's shop.

JAMES DEYERS.
Lexington, January 4, 1814. 2

THE Subscriber having purchased the establishment of Wm. N. Lane, & Co. formerly J. & D. Maccoun, also the stock of Geo. Trotter, sen. will sell by wholesale and retail upon advantageous terms. Retail Merchants from the adjacent towns will find it to their interest to call on him, goods of all descriptions being much higher in Philadelphia than they can be sold for here.

He offers the property he now occupies, at 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 months, approved negotiable paper—either altogether, or in lots of 33 feet each, as may suit the purchaser.

T. H. PINDELL.
Lexington, Dec. 27, 1813. 52—tf

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above

Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS.

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

They have just received a quantity of COPER.

31—12—tf Lexington, Oct. 1, 1813.

HEMP.

John W. Hunt

WILL give Four Dollars in CASH, for good merchantable Hemp, at his Hemp-house on Limestone street.

Dec. 27, 1813.

Thomas & John Hanly

HAVE received a large quantity of Philadelphia LEATHER of every description, which, being carefully selected, and purchased for cash, they are enabled to dispose of on moderate terms. They also keep a supply of the above leather, with a quantity of their own manufacture, at their Tan Yard in Jessamine county, where the highest price, in Cash, is paid for Hides and Skins.

Lexington, Nov. 13, 1813. 46

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR COCHRAN has removed his residence from his late habitation to the house recently built by Mr. Samuel Redd, on Limestone street, a few doors from Mr. Postlethwait's Inn, nearly opposite the Jail and in view of the Hotel, where he will continue to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY, in all such cases as may be entrusted to his care in town and in the adjacent country.

Having commenced a partnership with Doctor James Overton, either of them may be consulted at any time at their shop, in the lower story of the above described dwelling. Doctors Cochran and Overton pledge themselves to bestow their undivided attention upon the duties of their profession, and to make it as serviceable to society as its nature and their best exertions can produce.

Dec. 28, 1813. 1—tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.
No. 44, Mainstreet.

HAVE just received 24 packages of

STRIPES, CHAMBRAYS, CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, &c. &c.

The whole of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, by the PACKAGE. 6

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

Have just received a large Assortment of

GOODS,

In addition to their former stock; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash.

ALSO ON HAND

A large quantity of **SAIL DUCK & SEINE TWINE.**

Nov. 15, 1813.

LEXINGTON PORTER & FINE ALE

Brewery.

JOHN COLEMAN intends to commence Brewing this week, and will shortly have ready for delivery FINE DRAUGHT ALE, in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, which on trial, he hopes will please. It is his intention as soon as his Porter and Ale are in proper order, to have an extensive and regular supply of each in bottle.

FRESH GRAINS

Will be constantly on sale during the Brewing season. The advantage of using Brewer's Grains as food for cattle in general, and more particularly for milch cows, is so well known as to render comment unnecessary.

YEAST

Will be daily on delivery for domestic use for the distillery. The scientific and experienced distiller is so well acquainted with its preeminent superiority over every other species of ferment that any remark on the subject would be superfluous.

Lexington, January 10, 1814. 3—tf

THE regulations of the General Post-Office, require that one quarter's postage on newspapers, shall always be paid in advance, previous to their delivery, and that no credit shall be given for letter postage—As a violation of these rules, would subject the postmaster to many errors and much inconvenience; the public are informed that these rules will be duly observed at the post-office of this town.

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.
Lexington, January 17, 1814. 3—tf

TOBACCO.

A CONSTANT supply of the first rate crop TOBACCO, wanted for the New-York MARKET, for which the highest price in Cash will be given by

J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington, January 17, 1814. 3—tf

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813. 36—tf

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to *Lowry & Shaw*, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.
June 29, 1813. 26—tf

Dr. John Todd,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE and SURGERY.

Apprentices

TO THE BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.
THE Subscriber wishes to take two or three active Lads as apprentices to the Book-binding business.

WILLIAM ESSEX.
Nov. 23, 1813. 47—tf

Merchant Tailor Establishment

OWENS & COYLE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia, a choice selection of Cloths, Casimers, Stockinets, fancy Vestings, and a general assortment of articles in their line of business, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Their business will be carried on in all its branches under the firm of

OWENS & COYLE.
Next door to the Kentucky Insurance Office.

Lexington, Dec. 16th, 1813. 1—tf

The House

Adjoining Mr. Worsley's Printing Office, and occupied at present by Mr. Robert S. Todd, IS FOR SALE.

At 6, 12, and 18 months credit.

JOHN HART.

The Subscriber

HAVING COMMENCED THE

Tanning & Currying Business.

HAS a quantity of LEATHER on hand, which he will dispose of upon moderate terms. He wants two Boys as apprentices to the above business.

JOHN HULL.
Lexington, January 19, 1814. 4—tf

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash, for Tallow, Hog's Lard, and all kinds of Soap Grease—Also will purchase any quantity of good clean Ashes; for which I will give nine pence per bushel, and take them away from the houses in any part of Lexington, or within six miles of said town.

Persons wishing to sell or contract for any of the above articles, will please to call at my house on Main-street, nearly opposite the Insurance Bank, where I keep a constant supply of Soap and Candles, to sell by wholesale and retail.

JOHN BRIDGIS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 47—tf

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE BRICK HOUSE, on Main-street—enquire of

J. L. DOWNING.
January 10, 1814. 6—tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed his office to Mr. Robert Frazer's new buildings on Upper street, three doors below Main-street, where he continues to transact business as a Broker in the money line as usual. Those who have Cash for which they have no immediate demand, would do well to give him a call. Those who are in want can generally be supplied on approved negotiable notes.

I have for sale Tickets in the Washington Monument Lottery, second class, which will commence drawing early in March next, highest prize \$40,000—The scheme can be seen at my office as above.

JOHN WIGGLESWORTH.
February 7, 1814. 6—3

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the plantation of Jonathan Robinson, jun in Woodford county, four miles from Versailles, on the road to Delany's ferry, one full blooded MERINO EWE, remarkably likely, with a Spanish brand on the right jaw—Any person who can give such information that she may be found by me or Mr. John Scott, Jr. of Lexington, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward and all reasonable expenses, from

JONATHAN ROBINSON,
Woodford county.

January 19, 1814. 4—tf

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Clark county, Ky. on the 8th inst. a MULATTO MAN SLAVE, by the name of TIM, twenty one years of age, about five feet ten inches high, and has a large scar on one of his thighs, (I think the right) occasioned by a burn. It is supposed that he rode off a sorrel mare, with a blaze face, about fourteen hands three inches high, with nearly all the hair trimmed off her tail; I branded on the near shoulder or buttock, thus: 18; he took away with him two broad-cloth coats, one a black that has been torn on the back and mended, the other a light grey—two puff'd shirts, two pair of pantaloons, one pair of country linen, the other a dimity, several country cloth waistcoats, and an old brown cloth surtout coat, lined with yellow flannel and padded blue cape. It is likely he may have obtained a pass or may attempt to pass as a free man, and will aim for the state of Ohio, some of the Territories or Canada.

I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

EDWARD SHROPSHIRE.
January 23, 1814. 4—tf

Vaucluse Academy.

I PURPOSE resuming my school on the first Monday in Nov.—Students from a distance can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood, and at my house. The English, Latin and Greek languages, with science in its different departments, will be taught as the progress of the students may require. Should I meet with sufficient encouragement, a set of Maps and Globes, will be procured, to facilitate the study of Geography, and Astronomy.

J. MOORE.
Vaucluse, two miles from Lexington,
October, 9th, 1813. 41—1f.

Brass Foundry.

I. & R. WOODRUFF, & Co.

CONTINUE the above business at their former stand,